WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1823. [NO. 149.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ⁂Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid* or they will not be attended to.

BEER & PORTER HOUSE.

THE public are informed, that the subscriber has removed to his *new establishment*, on the opposite side of the street from his former stand, where he intends to keep a constant supply of *Beer* and *Porter*; the beer will be sold by the barrel or smaller measure, and the porter either bottled or draught. The Beer and Porter House will be kept open every day in the week, *except Sunday*.

The house is large and pleasant, with well supplied stables attached to it. It is well adapted to afford comfort and convenience to travellers, and others who may please to call.

A few boarders will be taken, on reasonable terms. Children from the country, going to school in town, will be boarded at a moderate price, and every attention paid to their morals and comfort.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, March 24, 1823.—'46tf

Two Apprentices

WANTED by the subscriber, at the Shoemaking business, not under 12, nor over 15 years of age. To sober and industrious lads, a good opportunity is now offered, to learn a *good* trade,—if *well* followed.

EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, March 10, 1823.—'44

State of North-Carolina,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.—Joseph Smithson *vs.* Elijah Bingham.....Or. Atta. Levied on one cutting knife and box, one trace chain, and one hogshead.—It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is *ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, on the first Monday of May next, and replevy, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

A copy. JESSE HARPER, *C. C. C.*

6wt'49p

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.—Samuel Craig *vs.* Jonathan Craig.....Original attachment, levied in the hands of James D. Craig.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant be and appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiffs' demand.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

6w50—pr. adv. $2e

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.—President and Directors of the Bank of Newbern *vs.* John Simeson, jr. Orr. Att. Levied in the hands of Othniel Stewart. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant be and appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiffs' demand.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

3mt'58.—Price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

JANUARY Sessions, 1823.—Thomas Lyles *vs.* Robert Lyles.....Original attachment—Levied on one negro man, named Abram.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next county Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default final will be entered up against him.

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, *C. C.*

6wt50—Price adv. $2.

Writs Venditioni Exponas.

For sale at this Office.

New Arrangement.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the *Mercantile Business* which has been for a number of years transacted by Daniel Cress, sen. of Salisbury, will in future be conducted by me, in the same building; where every necessary attention and particularity will be given, to render satisfaction to those who may please to favor me with their custom.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, March 28, 1823.—'47tf

Land & Mills for Sale.

300 ACRES of land in the upper end of Cabarrus county, on Rocky river, of which there are cleared about 50 acres fit for cultivation, with a good frame dwelling-house, barn, and other necessary out-houses. Also, a good Saw Mill, Grist Mill, and Cotton Gin. Said place is generally known by Brown's Mill. Any person wishing to purchase, may have an opportunity of getting a good bargain, by applying to the subscriber, living in the lower end of Iredell county, four miles from Beattie's Ford.

ALEXANDER TORRENCE.

April 1, 1823. 8wt'54

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

N. B. Those who have not yet closed their accounts with me, will find them in the hands of Mr. Cowan, till April Court, afterwards in the hands of an officer. JOHN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—'44tf

Private Entertainment,

At Lexington, Davidson Co. N. C.

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, at the Red House, will be thankful if travellers and others call. Privacy and his best endeavors to accommodate are promised for a reasonable con-sid-e-ra-ti-on.

March, 1823.—9wt'51

ELEGANT

Cabinet Furniture.

J. W. BAKER respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has established, a few doors east of the Court-House, a *Cabinet Ware Room*, where he has received from his Factory in Fayetteville, and is now opening, a large and general assortment of

MAHOGANY FURNITURE,

which he will sell on terms to suit the times. Aware that the citizens of Salisbury have been under the necessity of wagoning their furniture a great distance, at considerable hazard of injury, he flatters himself they will find it to their interest to call, as his furniture is all of the latest and most approved fashions.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.—5wt51

Cabinet-Making Business.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the Cabinet business, at his shop in Salisbury, on Main-street, three doors east of Mr. Slaughter's tavern. He has just received a stock of *plank*, equal, if not superior, to any in the State, of State growth; which he will work up into furniture on as reasonable terms as can be desired, for cash or short credit. ALEXANDER BOYD.

Salisbury, March 24, 1823. 11wt'56

N. B. Funerals will be furnished in the best style, and on very short notice, cheaper than the customary charges.

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber having removed from Mr. Thomas Merdop's, to Statesville, informs his friends and the public, that he intends carrying on the *Tailoring Business* in a shop near the store of Foster & Hall, where those who favor him with their custom will have their work done with neatness and despatch.

S. LOWRY.

Statesville, March 25, 1823.—3t'49

Alex'r Frohock's Estate.

THE subscriber having (at February Court last,) obtained letters of administration on the estate of Alex'r Frohock, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated; and those indebted, are requested to pay immediately.

MICHAEL BROWN, *Adm'r.*

March 27, 1823. 4wt'50

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th February last, a negro man named DICK, about 30 years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion, stout made, and speaks good English, (his countenance not very pleasant,) together with his wife Jenny and two boy children. She is a mulatto woman, about 25 years of age, stout made, has a scar on her right arm, between the wrist and elbow, occasioned by a burn. One of her children is about three years of age, the other about four months old; both of yellow complexion. Any person taking up said negroes, and delivering them to me near Higgin's ferry, on Saluda river, in Edgefield District, S. C. shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid; or $10 if confined in any jail and a letter sent to me by mail to Newbury Court-House. JAMES B. COLEMAN.

eopt'58

Sheriff's Office,

Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1822.

LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, on official business, must hereafter be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to. As there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an unconfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.

?23 SAMUEL JONES, *Sheriff.*

COTTON.

THE subscribers offer for sale about seventy bales of *Cotton*, of good quality, on a credit of eight and twelve months.

JNO. L. HENDERSON,
D. F. CALDWELL.

April 4, 1823.—5t52

MANSION HOTEL,

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

JAMES HUIE.

October 7, 1822.——'22

Public Entertainment.

I TAKE this method to inform my friends, and the public at large, that I now occupy the house wherein Capt. Jacob Krider formerly lived, and which has lately been in possession of Mr. Thos. Holmes, as a public house; where I am now prepared to accommodate travellers, and all others who may please to call. There are good stables attached to the establishment, which shall always be well attended, and well supplied with fodder and grain. A few *boarders* will be taken, on moderate terms.

There is a good store-room attached to the house, which will be rented from now to the 1st of May, or perhaps longer, or for any intermediate term. JNO. SMITH.

Salisbury, March 17, 1823.—'45

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present.....and *only* the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. '14

Cotton Saw Gins,

WARRANTED.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a good supply of materials, of the best quality, and has in his employ two first rate workmen, which will enable him to make the best kind of Cotton Saw Gins, executed in a durable and workmanlike style. People in this, and the adjacent counties, who wish to purchase Gins, are invited to call and examine for themselves, as a number will be kept constantly on hand, for sale.

Gun-Smithing.

The subscriber will also carry on the business of rifle making and stocking, gun repairing, &c. Door locks, and locks, of all descriptions, will be carefully repaired, on reasonable terms, and at short notice. The subscriber will particularly attend himself to stocking rifles and guns, &c.

A liberal price will be paid for 25 or 30 curled maple riffle stocks, delivered at the subscriber's shop, on Main-street, a few doors east from the Court-House, in Salisbury.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

March 24, 1823. '46

Windsor Chair Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public at arge, that they have associated, under the firm of *Grimes & Cooper*, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. They are well prepared to make all kinds of Windsor and Fancy Chairs, from $12 to $120 per set. Gentlemen wishing elegant chairs, or settees, may rely upon having them as elegantly made at the shop of the subscribers, as at any other in the State. Old chairs and settees repaired, at a reasonable rate, and on short notice.

The subscribers are also completely prepared, with a good stock of timber, to make all kinds of *Bedsteads*, at from $3 to $25.

GEO. W. GRIMES,
JOHN COOPER.

*39

Sign, Coach, and House *PAINTING.*

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental Painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and Glazing will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, copal and Japan *Varnish*.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good chance will be given.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.——'39

FROM THE HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

CONVENTION.

To the Freemen of Orange County.

Fellow Citizens:

AT a numerous meeting of the members of the last General Assembly in favor of calling a CONVENTION to revise and amend the constitution of this state, the following resolutions, reported by a committee appointed for that purpose, were unanimously adopted.

[The resolutions have been heretofore published in the Carolinian.]

It was further resolved, that a committee of correspondence in each county friendly to the object, (not exceeding seven,) be appointed on the nomination of the members of assembly from their several counties. The undersigned having been appointed the corresponding committee for this county, in part performance of this high and important duty confided to them, beg leave to address you.

It is not our purpose at this time to go into a detailed statement of the defects which exist in the present constitution, and which time and experience have proven to be productive of great injury and oppression to the majority of the free people of this state. Among the many errors which might be enumerated, and which require correction, we forbear mentioning any other than those presented to notice by the foregoing resolutions.

With respect to the inequality of representation in the general assembly, we beg leave to submit to your candid and honest judgment, the following statements, bottomed on the last enumeration of the people, and the documents in the treasury department of this state.

I. This state is divided into 63 counties, unequal in their extent of territory and population; but each having, under the existing constitution, an equal number of representatives in the general assembly, making in all 196, including seven town members. The free population is 433,912 souls, which, divided by 196, (the number of the members of assembly,) gives to each member 2213 souls; or in other words, every 2213 souls, on principles of *equality*, are entitled to *one* member. According to this ratio, the counties of Washington, Jones, Greene, Chowan, Columbus and Brunswick, would each be entitled to *one* member, and Orange to *seven* members!—Take the free population of Greene or Washington as the ratio that shall entitle each county to three members, it will follow that each of the first named counties will retain three members; Orange ought, according to the same ratio, to have twenty-two members, and the other large counties to have increased representation in like proportion; but according to the existing principle, the first named six counties elect 18 members; and Orange, equal in population to them all, elects but three!

II. To the first named six small counties, add six others, viz: Tyrrel, Martin, Lenoir, Hyde, Gates and Carteret; these contain in all 38,037 souls. Rowan (before its late division) and Orange contain 37,967, nearly the same amount of population with the preceding twelve counties; but those twelve elect thirty-six members, and Rowan and Orange elect only six, exclusive of two town members. Add three members for the new county of Davidson, taken from Rowan, and the twelve small counties, having an equal population with three large ones, send twenty-nine members more than on principles of equality they are entitled to.

III. The foregoing twelve small counties contain a population of 38,037 souls, and the counties of Rowan, Davidson, Orange, Lincoln, Guilford, Mecklenburg, Stokes, Rutherford, Burke, Iredell, Randolph and Surry, being also twelve in number, contain a population of 144,041 souls; under the existing constitution, 38,037 souls, in twelve small counties, have an equal representation in the general assembly, with 144,041 souls in twelve large counties—although in the latter there are 106,000 souls more than in the former.

IV. The following thirty-three counties, viz: Washington, Jones, Greene, Chowan, Brunswick, Columbus, Tyrrel, Martin, Lenoir, Hyde, Gates, Carteret, Ashe, Beaufort, Bladen, Bertie, Camden, Currituck, Franklin, Hertford, Haywood, Moore, Northampton, Nash, New Hanover, Onslow, Pitt, Pasquotank, Perquimmons, Warren, Wayne, Person and Richmond, contain 144,928 souls; being about *one third* of the free population of the state; they elect 99 members, which is a decided majority of the general assembly; while the twelve large counties before mentioned, having a population equal within a trifle) to the thirty-three above enumerated, elect only *thirty-six* members, and consequently sixty-three *less* than the same amount of population in other parts of the state are entitled to.

V. From the comptroller's report it appears, that for the last year, the taxes paid into the public treasury from the following counties, eighteen in number, viz: Ashe, Brunswick, Carteret, Currituck, Camden, Columbus, Bladen, Hyde, Haywood, Moore, Tyrrel, Greene, Wilkes, Robeson, Perquimons, Martin, Onslow, and Gates, amounted to 9543 dollars 21 cents; and that the taxes paid into the treasury, for the same year, from the counties of Rowan, Orange, Wake, and Cumberland, being four in number, amounted to 10,413 dollars 65 cents. The former elect fifty-four members—the latter, (exclusive of town members) only twelve. Thus four counties, contributing *more* to the support of government than eighteen counties do, by an excess or difference of 870 dollars 44 cents, have 42 members *less*.

VI. From the same document it further appears, that there are several counties in the state which do not annually pay into the treasury a sufficiency to defray the expenses of the members they are at present entitled to elect. The amount of taxes paid into the treasury last year by the following counties, to wit: Hyde, Tyrrel, Haywood, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck and Ashe, amounted to 2556 dollars 28 cents; and the members representing those counties in that year received for their pay the sum of 3635 dollars 40 cents—being 1078 dollars 12 cents *more* than their constituents had contributed to the public funds. Those seven counties elect twenty-one members, and yet they do not altogether pay as much into the treasury as Orange does.

We hold these truths to be self evident, that under a republican form of government, every citizen, having the same grade of constitutional qualification, is undeniably entitled to an equal participation in the rights and privileges of the government, and an equal degree of weight and influence in its administration—and that a majority shall govern in all cases. We hold it to be a perversion of terms and an abuse of words, to call any form of government *republican* which, either in theory or practice, denies the foregoing truths, or defeats their operation. From the statements we have submitted to you, it appears most manifestly that under the present defective constitution the freemen of this state do not enjoy that equality of rights and privileges which is every freeman's birthright—that some have more weight and influence in the government than they have a just right to claim; while others (of whom you are a part) have less than they are entitled to—that not only a minority governs the majority; but that one third of the population of the state governs the other two thirds—enact all laws—elect all officers of the government, executive, judicial and military—to sum up all, the *few* govern the *many*. You pay taxes according to population; in time of war, you furnish your quota of militia for public defence according to numbers—but in representation in the general assembly, you, who are first in point of population and in contributions for the support of government, are only equal to the least in both particulars. Orange, with her 20,000, is equalled in political weight, on the floor of the general assembly, by Columbus with her 3,000. And as if the measure of injustice and oppression was not full without, you are every year, and from year to year, compelled to pay not only your own representatives, the men of your choice, whose feelings and interests are identified with your own, for their services, but likewise the representatives from the small counties for making laws for you against your will. Is not this state of things intolerable to freemen who understand and value their rights and privileges? Can they reconcile it to their sense of justice and their idea of republican governments? Surely not.

With respect to annual meetings of the general assembly, we beg leave to state, that even if that body was organized on correct principles, if representation in it was equal; yet it is believed by many of the most intelligent and enlightened men of our state, that annual meetings are unnecessary for the public good, and productive of great and useless expense.

I. The frequent meetings of the assembly, under ordinary circumstances, begets instability in legislation. Acts passed at one session are frequently repealed at the next; the repealing act is repealed and the first act revived. Instances of this kind have frequently occurred, and will, under present circumstances, occur again. The great body of the people are, by such legislation, kept in the dark; they know not what the law is; they cannot keep pace with their law makers; and often while endeavoring to square their conduct or their contracts by what they suppose to be the law, they find that they have acted either against law or without law, or incurred penalties of the enactment of which they were ignorant, or which they believed had been repealed.

II. In annual meetings of the general assembly there is always too much legis-

ation; the people are embarrassed by too much regulation, often contradictory in itself, and difficult to be comprehended by those who are to be affected by it. This results as a consequence from the opinion entertained by many that when they go to the assembly they must *do something*. They must fill up the time usually occupied by the session; and if they can find nothing to employ themselves about profitably to the community, they will find employment *at all events*.

III. From the comptroller's report it appears that the whole amount of the taxes paid into the treasury last year was 66,104 dollars, and that the expenses of the preceding session of the general assembly (those of the last are not published) was 32,057 dollars 18 cents. Hence it follows that the expenses of one session of the legislature require nearly half of one year's public taxes to defray them—an expenditure of public treasure not compensated by any corresponding advancement of the public good.

In ordinary times one session of the legislature in two years, it is confidently believed, would be found entirely adequate to the exigencies of the state. Legislation would be more general in its nature, more dignified in its character, more efficient in its results, and more permanent in its duration than at present. Moreover it would be effected at half its present cost. Take for example a term of twenty years, in which there would be ten sessions of the general assembly, which would cost about $20,000 dollars; whereas under the existing constitution there must be within the same term of time twenty sessions, which will cost at least $40.000 dollars. Thus by the change contemplated in this article of the constitution, while the public good in other respects would be thereby advanced, a saving may be made in twenty years of $20.000 dollars, which will justify the representatives of the people either in the reduction of the public taxes to an equal and corresponding amount, or leave a large fund to be laid out in the improvement of roads and rivers; in the creation of schools for the education of the poor children in every county in the state; in ameliorating our penal code by the establishing of a penitentiary, and in various other ways; for developing the resources, and advancing the interests of the state, as the wisdom of the people may, from time to time, prescribe and direct.

We flatter ourselves, fellow citizens, that we have (if indeed it had been necessary,) proven most satisfactorily, that the defects ascribed to the present constitution, are founded in reality; that they are such as militate against the rights, privileges and interests of a decided majority of the free people of this state: and in an especial manner against the rights, &c. of the people of this county, being now the first in population. We believe it to be a solemn duty which you owe to yourselves and your posterity, to use your best endeavors by temperate and just means, to effect such alterations and amendments in the constitution as will place yourselves, and them, on the broad ground of equality with every other citizen of the state, in whatever county he may live.—No time can be more propitious for such an undertaking than the present; it is a season peculiarly favorable for it; we are at peace with all the world abroad, and at peace among ourselves. The public mind is indeed agitated with this important subject; but its agitation does not disturb public tranquility. In republican governments, the will of the majority, when fairly expressed, must and ought to prevail. If a majority of the free people of this state declare in favor of altering and amending the constitution, it must be done, and the minority must, and ought to submit, for the public good—if otherwise, those who now advocate the necessity of making alterations and amendments in that instrument, will cheerfully acquiesce in their determination. Almost all the old states in the union, whose constitutions were formed about the same time with ours, have altered and amended them, so as to accommodate them to the changes which naturally occur in the affairs and circumstance of a growing people—And shall we be the last in improvement of every kind? Is any human production to be regarded with such a degree of sanctity as that its inequalities, the wrongs and injustice it produces, are to be submitted to for ever by those in whose hands the power of correction is deposited by the Supreme Being? and to whose good sense the remedy is as obvious as the beams of the sun at noon? With great deference for the opinions of those with whom *antiquity*, even if conceived in error and fraught with injustice, covers and sanctifies every thing, we presume not.

Fellow citizens, the friends of equal rights and privileges to every freeman in this state, without regard to local situation, are devoted to the accomplishment of that great and important object; they are seriously engaged in the great work, from the deepest conviction that the duty which they owe to the state, to themselves and their posterity, require it at their hands. Through us they call on you for your cordial, zealous and active co-operation. We feel confident that the call will not be in vain; that the freemen of Orange county will be found first among the foremost, in so laudable and praiseworthy an undertaking; and as a mean by which your sentiments on this important subject may be distinctly ascertained and expressed, we earnestly and respectfully solicit you to assemble on your respective company muster grounds, on some convenient day before the fourth Monday in May next, and then and there choose two fit and discreet delegates out of the bounds of each company, whose duty it shall be to assemble at Hillsborough, on the Thursday of May court, for the purpose of devising and executing such measures as may best promote the object in view.

SAMUEL CHILD,
WILLIAM HOLT,
THOMAS CLANCY,
ANDREW HUGHES,
JOHN M'CAULEY,
WILLIE SHAW,
JOHN J. CARRINGTON.

MR. CALHOUN.

It is a circumstance peculiarly favorable to this gentleman, that while there are *special* objections of a somewhat formidable nature to almost every presidential candidate, his adversaries have been obliged to content themselves by affecting to believe him out of the question; and thus they endeavor to smuggle him from the view of the people. But the moral principles and orthodox politics of this distinguished statesman have remained unassailed. Like a gallant vessel on a troubled ocean, he proudly stems the opposing current; and, with calm and steady dignity, glides towards the destined harbor, his courses only accelerated by the agitation of the element on which he moves. In the colloquial discussions of the citizens on the interesting question of the presidency, a similar tribute to his exalted talent is every where bestowed; for while the admirers of every other candidate sound the praises of their favorite, and expatiate on the imperfections of his adversaries, a general exception in the latter respect has been made in favor of Mr. Calhoun. On these, as on all other occasions, his friends are prompt in entering into the discussion of his merits, and eager to meet the objection of his opponents either of his capacity or principles; but the purity of his political reputation has set the industry of the presidential canvassers at defiance. Not content, like the friends of Mr. Crawford, before the development of his real principles in ninety-eight, with relying on his uniform democracy, the admirers of Mr. Calhoun proudly refer to the history of a political career identified by its patriotism and efficiency with the history of his country. They point the inquirer to his exertions on the congressional floor during the darkest periods of the late war, when the nation found him one of her ablest advocates and most intelligent advisers. They exhibit him combatting, with an eloquence which in the ancient republics would alone have established his public character, the concentrated talent of the federal party, and inspiriting with his energies a government oppressed by the united weight of foreign enemies and domestic traitors.

In periods of greater political calm, they shew him bending his intellect to the resuscitation of the national finances, and promoting the progress of domestic industry. In his official career they present him as the author of the efficient system of the national defence, in which he has combined vigor and efficiency with economical retrenchment, and as the indefatigable explorer of the resources of his country; thus uniting all the qualities essential to the American statesman.

In a state like Pennsylvania, which, in national politics, has ever been characterised by generous devotion to principle, and a proud contempt of local aggrandisement or sectional advantage, the character of such a man as JOHN C CALHOUN cannot fail to be appreciated; and we feel the most assured conviction, that she will always be found ready to impart the most substantial demonstration of it.—*Franklin Gazette.*

The Editor of the Southern Recorder has undertaken to call in question the political principles of the Secretary of War, because he has been the leading advocate of the system of measures, which grew out of the late war, which originated in the recommendation of Mr. Madison; and which has been supported by all the weight and authority of Mr. Monroe.—There is not one of the numerous objections which he makes to Mr. Calhoun, but what may be equally objected to those distinguished statesmen; and which does not afford as good a foundation to accuse them of abandonment of principles, as can be found to sustain the charges against the Secretary of War. The fact is, there has been a strict coincidence in thinking and acting between the President and Mr. Calhoun, ever since the latter commenced his political career, in 1812; and we verily believe, that the decided support which he has given to the administration of Mr. Monroe, has been one great cause of the opposition to him, by the radical party.

We wish it to be particularly noticed, however, at this time, that this leading advocate of Mr. Crawford objects to Mr. Calhoun, *because he is a friend to the increase of the navy:—because he is the advocate of Domestic Manufactures:—because he is in favor of a proper military establishment, such as now exists:—and, finally, because he favored the retension of a system of internal taxation, at the end of the war, upon the general principle, that it was necessary to sustain the government:—and that, in peace, we ought to prepare for war.* These may be objections to Mr. Calhoun, in the opinion of Mr. Cobb, and the other friends of Mr. Crawford, in Georgia; but if we are not mistaken, with five sixths of the American people, this will be evidence of his real sagacity, firmness and patriotism; and will prove him to be not a demagogue, without principles to guide his cause; but the real, and honest, and faithful counsellor of the nation, always disposed to advise that course which is calculated to promote the interests of the country, and not his own advancement.

Wash. Republican

Writs Venditioni Exponas.
For sale at this Office.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

WILD WOMAN.

Extract of a Private letter from Madrid, (Spain,) December 28th.

"A truce to policies for one day, and let us sympathize with the charming fair ones of Madrid, who die to see the wild woman that has lately been found in the Sierra de Montero, a desolate and rude range of mountains in the south. She had been seen occasionally by the goatherds as they wandered through the mountains in the south. The tale at length reached Cordova, and the authorities sent officers in pursuit of her. They succeeded in apprehending her, and she is now in one of the public hospitals of that city. She is not altogether destitute of understanding, nor ignorant of language, as she can say a few words, such as *fiesta*, papa, *gato*, a cat, *campo*, the country, and some few others. When she was asked if she would like to return to the country, she nodded her head in the affirmative. She eats whatever is given to her, but prefers uncooked meats and vegetables. In the beginning, cooked victuals did not agree with her, and made her sick; she eats with an extraordinary appetite. Her clothes appear as if they were placed on a stick; her arms were tied, because she was ever tearing her clothes, in spite of every care that was taken to prevent her. Sometimes she has thrown off all garments, and runs out quite naked into the kitchen garden. She has been found, after an interval of two days, coiled up in a place full of mire; and, at another time, she has been discovered in the dung-hill of the stable. She is about 16 years old, of a short stature, a deep brown color, protruding lips, and so rough as almost in appearance to resemble a wolf. She sleeps by day, as well as by night, without any regularity, and generally coiled up. Sometimes her sleep has continued for twenty-eight hours successively, either in bed or on the ground, with or without covering. She keeps her eyes mostly closed, and when she is alone she cries for three hours together, and the next three she laughs.

"The Duke de Riva, the Constitutional Alcade, has taken a great deal of trouble to find the origin of this female, but it baffled all his inquiries, and he has given them up in despair. It is supposed she belongs to parents not less wild than herself, who are still undiscovered in the mountains."

SQUADRON OF COM. PORTER.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States' Steam Galliot Sea Gull, dated at St. Thomas, March 3, 1823.

"We have just arrived, after a safe and pleasant passage, the Gulf stream always excepted. An American brig bound for New-York, and to be off in half an hour, will take this safely, I hope. We have but just come too, and have taken a round through the harbor, to the utter astonishment of the natives, who have never seen such an article in these seas as our Steam Gull. They took her, on entering the harbor this morning, for a vessel on fire. We came in for coal. The first division of schooners is already beating out of the harbor. We shall be off again to-morrow, with the remainder of the squadron; all wide awake, happy, full of spirits and expectation, and only want an opportunity. The Sea Gull answers admirably, and weathered a blow in the Gulf Stream in great style. The only fault that can be found with her, is, that, owing to a fear that she would be rather crank, she has not sail enough, and will not keep way with the fleet, without steam, unless in calms. It is a gallant sight to see her in light weather, playing round without a rag of sail. We have been literally hemmed in with boats since our arrival, as it is a rare sight to see a "craft" go, the wind to the contrary notwithstanding."

Franklin Gazette.

LOTTERY LUCK AT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, MARCH 24.—The last drawing of the Maryland State Lottery took place on Thursday; and by the mail on Saturday evening we received the agreeable intelligence, that fortune has, on this occasion, as heretofore, showered much more than an equal proportion of her favors on the citizens of Richmond and its neighborhood. The $20,000 and one of the $1000 prizes were ordered through Cohen's office in this city; and one of the $10,000 and one of the $1000 prizes through Allen & Co's. office here. We have not yet heard the name of the fortunate holder of the $20,000 prize. It will be seen by Messrs. Cohen's advertisement in this paper, that the cash will be paid for the prize ticket immediately on its being presented to them, as it always is for all prizes ordered through them. The $10.000 prize is, we are informed, owned by Dr. Thomas Peers, of Goochland, who may also obtain the cash for it immediately on presenting it to Messrs. Allen & Co. who have also always heretofore paid the prizes they ordered on their being presented to them. The $1000 prize ordered through Messrs. Allen & Co. was owned by Mr. Charles Palmer, of this city, who received the cash for it at their office on Saturday, immediately on ascertaining that it was a prize.

Since writing the above, we have learned that Mr. Chubb, of the house of S. and M. Allen & Co. posted off on Saturday for Dr. Peer's residence, the distance of twenty miles, which he reached and paid him the *cash* for his prize before 10 o'clock at night.—*Times.*

Duel.—A note from Patterson, N. J. states that a Mr. ——, of New-York, and a young Scotchman, of respectable connections, have exchanged shots, the Scot having his head grazed by a bullet—origin of the quarrel some trivial dispute. The note adds that principals and seconds *are all in jail in Rockland county*, whither the parties went to adjust this important affair.—*Nat. Adv.*

Diocess of South-Carolina.—The 35th annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocess of South-Carolina, was held in this city on the 19th, 20th, and 21st ult. Twenty-two of the clergy and 35 lay delegates attended. The church in this diocess consists of the bishop, 27 Presbyters, 4 deacons, and 35 organized congregations. The Right Rev. Bishop Bowen is President of the Convention, and the Rev. Dr. Dalcho, Secretary and Treasurer. The Bishop's Permanent Fund amounts to $8655, and the Common Fund, $1056. During the past year $976 had been collected for the General Theological Seminary located in New-York. The whole amount paid to this seminary, by individuals in this diocess, is $7326, which entitles the convention to the appointment of 8 trustees. By the parochial reports it appears that the Marriages, the last year, were 91, Burials 199, Baptisms 290, Communicants 1684, (the number of communicants from some of the churches not reported.) The Sunday Schools, in the churches in Charleston, are represented as flourishing; and in Trinty church, Columbia, there are 114 scholars, many of whom walk from 3 to 6 miles to attend the school.—*Southern Intelligencer.*

NEW-YORK CANAL.

Boats have actually passed, upon the Erie Canal, for the distance of more than two hundred and twenty miles; but a part of this great length of canal line, not having been prepared to admit the water till late in the fall, has not produced any revenue from tolls. It is probable that, in the month of April, tolls will begin to be received on two hundred miles of this canal, and that, before the end of the year, it will be made navigable from Albany to Lockport, a distance of three hundred and twenty-five miles. This year, the Champlain canal will be completed, and next year the Erie canal will be finished. The rapidity with which these stupendous works have been carried on, is remarkable. They were commenced in 1817, and will be completed in 1824.—*Union.*

ALBANY, MARCH 20.—One of the most novel and extraordinary sights ever witnessed before in this city, was seen last week and this day. 50 Canadian studs, coupled before a sleigh, arrived in this city from Montreal, and this day harnessed in a similar manner, before a pleasure wagon, started from the livery stable of Messrs. Wasson and Jewell, on their way to the city of Philadelphia, for a market, in charge of Mr. Wasson and Mr. Eaton, of Schenectady. These horses were recently purchased in the vicinity of Montreal, in Lower Canada, by Major C. Humphrey and Mr. J. Wasson, for the concern, and were perhaps never excelled by an equal number of this fine and hardy breed. Their arrival and departure was witnessed by a large concourse of citizens.

DETROIT, MARCH 7.—*A singular Discovery.*—Last week a manuscript volume, of between 3 and 4 hundred pages, was discovered by Col. Edwards, of this town, under one of his buildings. The book is in a tolerable state of preservation, and is one of the finest specimens of Penmanship that we have ever seen. It has travelled the round of the literary circle of this place for the last four or five days, and it still remains a mystery! The characters in which it is written are unknown; they are neither Hebrew, Greek, nor Saxon, and the only parts of it hitherto intelligible, are a few Latin quotations. It is now deposited in this office, and those who are curious in those matters are invited to examine it.—*Gazette.*

Extraordinary Deliverance.—The following very remarkable epitaph was copied by a traveller, from a burying ground in Spring Path, over against Port Royal, Jamaica.

"Here lies the body of Lewis Galdy, Esq. who died Sept. 22, 1739, aged 80. He was born at Montpelier, in France, which place he left for his religion, [being a Protestant] and settled in that island; where, in the great earthquake in 1692 he was swallowed up, and by the great providence of God, by a second shock was thrown into the sea, where he continued swimming till he was taken up by a boat and miraculously preserved.—He afterwards lived in great reputation, and died universally lamented."

A celebrated farrier in England has lately succeeded in restoring to service a horse with a fractured leg. So complete is the cure, that the animal now runs in a stage, and is considered the best horse on the road.

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

In every case of crime, (says the Boston Gazette, very forcibly,) the accused has a chance to be heard in his own defence: *he is never considered guilty until he has had a fair trial.*

This is a perfectly correct course; and why should it not be pursued in the case of debt? Why should a man be punished with imprisonment before a jury of his country have declared him to be guilty of some fraud? Why should he be punished, when his only crime is that of being poor? Why insult misfortune by adding injury on the unfortunate? Yet such is the effect of the present laws in many of the state governments, and in the government of the Union.

The great Napoleon, to his immortal honor be it recorded, abolished imprisonment for debt in France, except in cases of fraud; and this has been found so very useful *in practice*, that the intrinsic merit of the measure has sustained it even through the tremendous crash of the downfall of his power.

RICHMOND, (VA.) MARCH 26.—We understand, that an agent of one of our mercantile houses was returning from a collecting tour in the upper country, and stopped at an inn in Charlottsville. His saddle-bags contained perhaps about 500 dollars in specie, which he committed to the care of the bar-keeper. (He had bank notes to a considerable amount in his pocket.) In the morning his specie had flown; and amid the stir which was made about it, a person came forward who stated, that on that morning his attention had been attracted by the circumstance of the bar-keeper's going to a pile of stones, and seeming to cover something up—and that this circumstance was now recalled to his memory by the loss which had occurred. Examination was, accordingly, made among the stones, and the lost treasure was found. The bar-keeper was arrested and committed to jail.

NORFOLK, MARCH 27.

Altered and Counterfeit Notes.—We saw, yesterday, in the possession of a gentleman, who stated that he had received them in Currituck county, N. C. whence he had just returned from a collecting journey, a genuine *five* dollar note of the Bank of Newbern, (N. C.) letter D. No. 3442, dated 8th January, 1816, so dexterously altered to represent a *fifty*, as to deceive any person who should not examine it scrutinously. The figures "50," on the right and left of the note, were pasted over the figures "5," with great precision; and the word *five*, in the body of the note and on the margins, substituted by the word *fifty*, pasted on in like manner; and, to prevent the discovery of the fraud by turning to the back of the note, parts of the margin had been torn off, and, as if for the purpose of reuniting it, a piece of yellow blotting paper was pasted on the back of the note at each end, so artfully arranged as to cover all the backs of the figures and words that had been altered.

Our informant received from the same person, a counterfeit $10 note of the Bank of Cape Fear, letter C. No. 271, Leny & Rollinson, Engs. dated Wilmington, 2d June, 1815. The paper much lighter in color, and the impression fainter than the genuine notes.—*Beacon.*

The Sidney Gazette states, that Francis Williams, late Cashier of New South Wales Bank, has been sentenced to 14 years transportation, on his own confession, for embezzling from the said Bank no less than 11,975*l.* Where is he to be transported to? [Back to England, we suppose.]

A few nights ago, the wife of John Smith, in Walnut-street, New-York, expired suddenly and under suspicious circumstances. The coroner held an inquest over the corpse, according to whose verdict she came to her death by intemperance—or, as repeated by one of her sobbing inmates, in a fit of *bad temper*—a new cause of mortality in our medical reports, and one which is not only infectious, but which, if as productive of as fatal issue as the poor woman imagined, would go far to depopulate some parts of the city.

N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

A few years since, when Mr. Bigelow, who was eminent as a lawyer, was Speaker of the House of Representatives, of Mass. Mr. S*****m, who kept a public house, represented the town D—h, and was always particularly jealous of lawyers. "I am opposed," says he, "Mr. Speaker, to this act of incorporation; (a certain act of incorporation then pending before the House,) by and by certain *gentlemen* will petition to be incorporated—very ambitious *gentlemen*; you know, Mr. Speaker, whom I mean." "Yes, yes," answered the Speaker, instantaneously, "tavern-keepers, I presume, sir."

Dr. S—— wrote a very small hand, and crowded a great deal into his pages; he did it to save the expense of paper. He put one of his manuscripts into a friend's hands to peruse; he returned it to him with this compliment—"If you *reason* as closely as you *write*, you are invincible."

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1823.

We are authorized to state, that WILLIAM DAVIDSON, Esq. having been solicited by many of his fellow citizens, is a candidate to represent the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of the counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, and Lincoln, in the eighteenth Congress of the United States.

IMPOSITION.

The rule which we adopted, some months since, not to publish any marriage communicated anonymously, we thought would secure us against impositions; but we have been disappointed. In our paper of April 1, we published the marriage of James Avery, Esq. of Morganton, without the remotest suspicion, that by a fraud, as despicable, as the motives which prompted it were unfeeling and malicious, we were doing that which would very sensibly wound the feelings of that gentleman and his amiable lady. The imposition consisted in substituting for the name of Miss BROWN, the young lady to whom he was married, a fictitious one, to gratify passions as little indicative of a good heart, as of the refined and delicate feelings of a gentleman.

The marriage came to us under the responsibility of a *name*; but we are fearful, now, that that also, may prove to be fictitious. But we will give it; and perhaps that, with the manuscript, which is in our possession, may furnish a clue to the discovery of the author; the name is *Peter Whissenhunt*, rather cacophonous, whether real or fictitious. The letter is postmarked "*Lincolnton*, 24th March," and has, under the superscription, the words "*free from P. W.*" We hope this circumstance may bring to the recollection of the Post Master at Lincolnton the name of the person who deposited the letter in his office. It is due to the community that he should be discovered, and, if not amenable to the laws of his country, exposed to the just reproaches of the public.

Hereafter, in publishing deaths and marriages, we shall not only require the names of persons communicating them, but those names must be *responsible*.—It is absolutely necessary to pursue this course, to guard ourselves and the public against future impositions of the kind.

On Sunday, the 6th inst. the dead body of a negro man, who is supposed to have been drowned, was found lodged against a rock in the Yadkin river, about a mile above Pennington's ferry, Montgomery county. It had on a pair of blue casimere pantaloons and vest, coarse yarn stockings, and a blue bandanna cravat.—The corpse was in a state of putrefaction; the skull, bones of the face, and one arm, were completely denuded. It was buried on Monday evening.

FATAL CASUALTY.

A very afflicting death was related to us last week, by a gentleman from Davidson county. Mr. *Joseph Idol*, a young man about 23 years old, accompanied by another young man, both of Davidson, went into the borders of Guilford county, for the purpose of cutting and mauling rails, on the 30th of January last; during the day, young Mr. Idol went a short distance into the woods to fell a tree, while his fellow-laborer remained to split what timber was already down; after he had finished, he went to where Idol had been at work, and there found his lifeless body crushed between the trunk of the tree and the hard frozen earth. The tree, in falling, is supposed to have struck the point of a hill on which it stood, and whirled round and recoiled back so rapidly, that the unfortunate young man was unable to get out of the way before he was struck to the ground.

Mr. Idol's character was most unexceptionably good; to his industry and exertions, a mother and two sisters were almost wholly indebted for their maintainance. He was universally esteemed while living; and his death is mourned and lamented by all who knew him.—What gave unusual poignancy to the grief of his relatives and the sympathy of his friends, was, that his hand and heart were plighted to an amiable young lady of the neighborhood; who were, in a few days, to have been united in the endearing relation of man and wife.

His remains were followed to the grave by a larger concourse of citizens than was ever before witnessed on a similar, or perhaps any other, occasion, in that county.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocess of North-Carolina, assembled in this town on Thursday, the 10th inst. and had not adjourned when our paper went to press. We are, therefore, unable to give our readers its proceedings in this week's paper. We can barely say, that the Convention elected unanimously, the Rev. Dr. *Ravenscroft*, of Virginia, Bishop of the Diocess of N. Carolina.

The proceedings of the Convention were unusually interesting; and we hope to be able, next week, to notice them more fully.

Dinner to Col. Henderson.—On Thursday, the 27th ult. the citizens of Raleigh gave a dinner to Col. Henderson, who was about to depart with his family for the Chickasaw country, which is to become his future residence. At 3 o'clock, a very numerous company assembled at the Bell Tavern, and sat down to the excellent repast provided by Mr. Wynne, for the occasion. Col. Polk and Gen. Jones, presided. After the cloth was removed, Col. Polk gave as a toast, "Our much respected townsman, Col. Thomas Henderson." To this Col. P. added a concise and handsome encomium on the character of the guest whom they had met to honor, and concluded with an expression of the best wishes which the kindliest feelings of his best friends could dictate. The toast was drank standing, with loud applauses.

Col. Henderson rose, evidently under the excitement of strong feelings, and expressed his thanks in a very appropriate manner for the honor done him by the meeting, and for the sentiments just expressed; sentiments valuable in themselves; dear to him, as coming from such friends as his fellow townsmen had always proved themselves to be, and more highly appreciated as expressed through one whose standing in Society and revolutionary services, gave an impress of peculiar value upon every thing he uttered. To the citizens of Raleigh, and to the State at large, Col. H. said, his obligations were great: to this partiality and undeviating friendship, he owed that which gave to life many of its enjoyments: and let his destinies carry him wheresoever they might, and place him under whatever circumstances they would, he should ever retain the most affectionate regard for the people of Raleigh, and feel pride as well as pleasure, in the recollection that he was a son of North Carolina. He begged leave to propose "The health of the citizens of Raleigh." The Colonel sat down amidst the loud cheerings of the company.—*Raleigh Register.*

From the Harper's Ferry (Va.) Free Press.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

On the 27th of June, 1824, at 34 minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon, will end the present Chaldean period, and leave us for the space of two hours and fifty minutes in sublime and pleasing astonishment, as night will be realized and the stars visible, if our atmosphere should be free from clouds. The writer of this article has undertaken the agreeable task of making calculations relative to the different phases and aspects of this great Eclipse: they are made for the meridian of Harper's Ferry, in latitude 39° 29′ N. longitude 78° 5′ W. of Greenwich, and are as follows:

	H. M.
Beginning of the eclipse,	4 34 afternoon,
Total darkness, - - -	5 56
End, - - - - - -	7 24
Duration, - - - -	2 50

The return of this phenomenon being variable in consequence of the retrocession of the lunar nodes, which is 19 degress and 20 minutes every year. By means of this variation, it is seldom seen in any country more than twice in an age. It will not be visible in Europe, but will to the American continents, and part of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

In this instance of eclipse, the moon's inhabitants on the side next the earth (if any such there be) will see her shadow, like a dark spot, travelling over the earth's surface about twice as fast as her equatorial part moves from west to east, for the space of about five thousand miles, the breadth varying according to the sun's obliquity.

P. S. Since the above was written, the calculation has been pursued, and the following results obtained:

The next total eclipse will occur the 9th of July, 1842, at 16 minutes 44 seconds past 12 in the morning. It will be invisible to us, of course.

The succeeding total eclipse, however, will be visible in the United States, and will happen on the 20th day of July, 1860 at 59 minutes 28 seconds past 7 o'clock in the forenoon.

Washington Co. Md. March 18, 1823.

Valuable Donation.—Capt. C. C. Ridgely has presented to the University of Maryland, for the Museum, a collection of Minerals formed during his late visit to South America, and which includes several of the most interesting productions of Peru and Chili, principally from their Gold and Silver Mines. Capt. R. has also presented, with other general curiosities, a couple of specimens of Earthen Ware, found near the tombs of Incas, which shew that considerable skill in the art of Pottery existed among the ancient Peruvians. These specimens, when compared with the fragments of similar works found in the Western States, may possibly throw some light on the probable history of the civilized tribes who appear to have once inhabited that portion of our continent.

Such attention to the interests of Science is one of numerous evidences of the enthusiastic devotion of the officers of our navy to every object that can promote the honor and welfare of their country.

Balt. American.

A man by the name of John Cheever was killed lately by the falling of a tree, on his own farm in Pennsylvania. The accident was produced by the recoil of a sapling which had been bent by the pressure of the tree, and was freed by the breaking of the branch which confined it. The danger arising from this cause in clearing forest lands is very great to unpractised woodmen, and a list of deaths from similar accidents in a settlement of Scotch on the Canada side of the St. Lawrence, a few years since, included, as we are told, nearly one-third of the able bodied laborers of the colony.

POSTAGE.—A gentleman of Manchester, (Eng.) lately had to pay for a letter, one pound, fourteen shillings and ten pence. It contained a gown of the value of twelve shillings, sent as a present to his wife, and ordered through mistake "by post."

This reminds us of a member of Congress, not far from South Carolina, who franked SCOTT'S Family Bible, and sent it in the mail from Washington to his wife.

The late Mr. GRANGER, while Post-Master General, availed himself of his privilege of travelling gratuitously in the Mail Coaches—but on one occasion the driver not apprized of his station, told him that if he wished to go free, he must get *into* the mail. This expedient, which was totally impracticable, was fortunately unnecessary.—*Chas. Courier.*

MADAME DE STAEL.—This celebrated lady, on visiting the metropolis of Great Britain, had scarcely alighted from her post chaise, when she asked the waiter to show her "the tomb of Richardson."—"Richardson! Richardson!" thought the waiter; "it cannot be Richardson, the tavern keeper, in Covent Garden, for he is alive and bustling about his business; it must be Richardson, Goodluck, and Co. no doubt the elder partner has died, and this lady has some claim upon his assets." To Cornhill, therefore, our sentimental traveller was directed. Not a moment was lost. She drives off, lights from her hackney coach, pushes by the clerks in the front shop, and addressing a grave looking man in black, perched up in a kind of pulpit, asks with a faltering voice for "the tomb of Richardson." "The tomb of Richardson, Madame! Mr. Richardson was never in better health; he has at this moment set off for his country seat." "You misapprehend me. I mean the divine Richardson." "Oh! a clergyman! I know no person of the name."—"No, Sir, not a clergyman, but the Richardson of Clarissa." "Really we know no gentleman of the name who keeps a lady." At length a reference to the bookseller on the other side of the street set the fair enthusiast right. She hurries off to St. Clement Danes, in the Strand; roused a kindred spirit of enthusiasm in the sexton by a talismanic application of five shillings; follows his lantern, for it was now dark, with a palpitating heart, scraped the mud and mould of years off a flat stone, close to the parish pump; reads the long sought name, drops on her knees to kiss the hallowed marble, and on rising up and surveying her wet and draggled garments, finds too late that the tomb of Richardson is the grave of sentiment.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

A Frenchman being in company at a tea drinking party did not observe that it was customary to put the spoon into the cup when any body had drank enough, and the mistress of the house imagining he was fond of tea, by the omission, sent him cup after cup, till he had drank above a dozen dishes of tea, which he, with the politeness so peculiar to his countrymen, could not refuse. At length, however, seeing the servant approach with more, he rose and exclaimed, "*Helas, Madame, j'ai bu quartorze, et je n'en puis plus.*"

Bon Mot.—A gentleman expressing his satisfaction that Lord Londonderry would be at no more State Meetings in Europe—"You are mistaken," replied his friend, "for his Lordship is gone to the *Diet of Worms.*"

MARRIED,

On the 5th instant, by Wm. W. Wiseman, Esq. Mr. Richard Owens, jun. to Miss Polly Wilson, both of Davidson county.

Doct. L. Mitchell,

FORMERLY a Surgeon in the United States' Navy, we are authorized to say will, at the request of a number of respectable citizens of the town, arrive and locate himself in Salisbury, within a few weeks, for the purpose of practising Physic and Surgery.

April 14, 1823.—49tf

Theobald's Shakspeare.

THE 1st vol. of the above work is missing. It has the name of Henry E. M'Culloh, and also that of Thos. Frohock, in it. Whoever has the book in possession, will please to return it to this office.

Also, the 3d vol. of Pope's works is missing. It has Henry E. M'Culloh and Thomas Frohock's names *written* in it, and the name of John Frohock *printed* and pasted inside of the cover. Whoever has it, will also please return it to the printing office.

Salisbury, April 14, 1823. 3t'51

NOTICE.

CAME at my house in Guilford county, near Greensboro', a girl, about 15 years of age, who says that her name is Sally Barcon, and that her father's name is Peter Barcon, from Currituck county, and had removed to Rowan county, and left her in Orange county, with Mr. Bennehane's overseer, but was turned out of doors by the overseer's wife, and has since been hunting her father, &c.

Any information on the subject will be thankfully received, by

RICHARD DOTSON, Jun.

April 6, 1823.——3t'51

Ten Dollars Reward.

GROVES MORRIS, an indebted apprentice, eloped from my employment on Saturday, 5th inst. He is about five feet ten inches high, well made, and a bad countenance. He was bound to me in November last, to learn the Coach-Making business; and having been engaged in that business before, has made considerable progress. He will attempt to get work in that line of business. Therefore, coach-makers, and other persons, are forewarned against employing him. The above reward will be given, provided he is delivered to me in Charlotte, and all reasonable expenses paid.

J. G. MORSE.

Charlotte, April 7, 1823.—3wt51

Estate of Dan'l Cress, sen.

WE will expose to public sale, on the first day of May, at the house of the late Daniel Cress, sen. deceased, in the town of Salisbury, the following property, to wit: Eleven likely Negroes, among whom there is one valuable coppersmith by trade; the working tools appertaining to said trade; all the copper on hand, tin plate, tin ware, and several stills of various capacities; also, 30 or 40 bales of Cotton; a riding chair, a four-wheeled carriage and harness; Horses and Cattle, and a quantity of Bacon. At the same time and place, we will sell a House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, formerly the property of John Albright; also, three other lots in said town, which will be described on the day of sale; with a number of other articles, too tedious to mention.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all the said property is sold. A credit of twelve months will be given; bond, with approved security, will be required.

EDWARD CRESS, } *Ex'rs.*
JOSHUA GAY, }

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate, by note or book account, are requested to make settlement; and those having claims, to present them for pay. E. C. & J. G.

April 14, 1823.—3t51

Benjamin Bean's Estate.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Capt. Benj. Bean, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, for settlement; and all persons who are indebted to said estate, will please come forward and make settlement, with as little delay as possible.

D. M'GUIRE, *Adm'r.*

Rowan Co. April 14, 1823.—t51p

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st of April, 1823.

A.—Rev. Abram Anderson, Sample Alexander, Thomas H. Acock, Jesse Acock, Ezekiel Alexander. B.—Elizabeth Beaty, Wm. Bodkin 3, Philip Barnett, John Bibb, Thomas M. Burnett, Joseph Blackwood, Thomas Barss. C.—Ezeriah Cockburn, Jonas Cohen, Ira Cushman, James Conner, Jas. Crauge, John Costen, Job Cannon, Erastus Case & Co. Ralph Cushman, Dr. Swepton Cox. D.—William Darnall, James Dunn, Lewis Dinkins, David R. Dunlap, John Davidson. E.—Jane Emerson, Frederick Elmer, Robert L. Edmunds 2, Charles Elms. F.—Clement Foster, Joseph Flinn. G.—Thomas Gilchrist, Needham Griffis, James Gillespie, Aaron Gilliland, Samuel Gordon, H. H. Glover, Rev. Isaac Greer 3. H.—John W. Herron, Jonathan Harris, John Harris 2, Reuben Hills, Archibald Hall, Miles Hill, Elley Hughes, James Hall, Daniel N. Hall. J.—Miss Juda, Phill Johnston. K.—George Kiker. L.—Wm. Lawing, John Little 2, Mary Lees, Wm. Little. M.—William P. M'Ree, Willis Matthews, Alexander M'Lure, B. Morrow, W. Mason. N.—J. Neal. O.—Edwin J. Orsborne 3, Long Nathan Orr. P.—John Peoples, John Patterson, Adeline Potts, Samuel Prowlean, James Plunkett, Wm. Price. R.—Milas J. Robinson, Jessey Rodgers, John Ruder, Wm. Reed. S.—John A. Small, Milton Shelby, Margaret Springs, James Swann, Catherine Simmons, Asa Stephens, John Sing, Eli Springs, Catherine Shinn. T.—Mary Thompson, Wm. Toler, James Todd. W.—Rev. Wm. Wilson, Jane Wallace, John Wallace, John M. Wilson 2, Jordan Williamson, Nathan Wooster, John D. Whitridge, George White, Robert Wilson.

3t51 WM. SMITH, P. M.

Constables' Executions

For sale at this Office.

Pocket-Book Lost.

I LOST, on the road leading from Salisbury to William Haden's, Forks of the Yadkin, on Thursday evening, the 10th of April, on my way home, a pocket-book, containing a $2 bill on the State Bank of South-Carolina, No. 78; also, a number of notes of hand, one on Michael Hanes for $13, and some cents; one on South Parker for about $30; also, four notes on James Cavender, one 45, one 16, one 30, and one $32, all on interest; also, a receipt for $65 of James Parkes, dated 8th April, 1823; another receipt for $500 on James Parkes, dated 2d July, 1822. The above notes are payable to James Douthet, and assigned to me. All persons are forewarned against trading for said notes, &c. as I have stopped the payment of them. Five dollars reward will be given for the papers and money; or a reasonable reward for the pocket-book and papers only. 3t51

WILLIAM S. JONES.

Forks of Yadkin, April 12, 1823.

Salisbury Academy.

THE subscriber having made an arrangement with the proprietors of this institution, the management of it, with its avails, has become his individual concern. To his friends, and the public, he looks with confidence for a portion of their patronage. In this interesting, and important employment, he ventures to promise the industrious application of more than twenty years' experience; united with a zeal, excited by a conviction of its importance, and strengthened by habit. To parents and guardians, who may be disposed to place their children and wards under his care, he would remark, that his object has ever been, with the languages and higher branches of education, to unite a thorough knowledge of reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic and geography. In addition to these things, the useful and practical parts of Mathematics, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Logic, Rhetoric, History and Chemistry, when required, will be attended to. In the instruction of females, a regular system will be adopted. The object will be, to render them rational and interesting companions; and in *their* education, as well as in that of the other sex, those branches, which are of the greatest utility in the progress of life, will receive a superior degree of attention. One object will ever be kept in view—to inspire his pupils with a due degree of self-respect, to establish correct moral and religious views and conduct, and, with parental solicitude, to correct all immoral, indecorous, and licentious habits. In both sexes, and in pupils of every age, attention will be paid to spelling, reading, writing, and composition. In fine, to prepare those committed to his care, in the best possible manner, for their future destination in life, will be his unceasing aim; and the same attention will be paid to the mere English scholar, as to those who are designed for higher institutions. Justice to himself requires him to state, that, in teaching the Latin and Greek languages, the thorough and critical method recommended by the Messrs. de Port Royal, and so admirably pursued at our University, has been, for a long time, adopted. To enable him to effect this, an extensive collection of the most approved grammars and lexicons, among which are the Thesaurus, of Ainsworth, the Lexicons of Hedericus, Parkhurst, &c. and the grammars of the Messrs. de Port Royal, Hackenburg, Goodrich, Moore, Valpy, &c. have been procured; to which his pupils have liberty to refer. To facilitate the study of Geography, an excellent set of Globes, with Lavoisne's and other Atlases, and an extensive collection of maps, have been provided.

The grades of tuition will be five, six, and seven dollars, paid in advance, into the hands of Thomas L. Cowan, Esq. who has kindly consented to act as agent for the subscriber.

JONATHAN OTIS FREEMAN.

Salisbury, March 31, 1823.—'47

Stop the Runaway!

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th instant, a negro boy named *George*, about 28 or 30 years of age, of yellow complexion, long chin, high forehead, speaks slow and distinctly, has a down cast look, and has lost some of his fore teeth. He appears older than he really is. He took away with him an old horse, with a bald face, about 14 or 15 years of age, and about 16 hands high; one black horse, three years old, about 15 hands high, and much rubbed by working in the wagon. He took with him a white girl, 18 or 20 years of age, sandy hair, rather inclined to be red, large and full breasted. It is more than probable that he will attempt to pass, in consequence of having the girl with him. I will give any reasonable premium to any person that will take the aforesaid negro and horses into his possession, so that the subscriber may get them.

DANIEL VERBLE.

Salisbury, April 5, 1823.—48tf

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. April 1, 1823.

LAWSON Alexander, Abraham Area, Sarah Allison, John H. Alexander, William Atkison, Stephen Alexander, Thomas Allison. B.—Esquire Black, John Barringer, John Barnhart, Robert Biggar, Joseph Baker, Andrew Bane, Daniel Black, Capt. Black, John Barrier, Daniel Blackwelder, Rev. G. Boger, John Brooks, Chals. Blackwelder. C.—Samuel Corzine, John Correll, David Cline, Joseph Crofford, Joseph Cooper, Allen Case, Hugh Campbell, Jacob Coleman, Jane Case, Moses Carriker, Moses Clary, Benj. Cagle. F.—George B. Friend, Frederick Freesland, Alexander Fergusson, Abraham F. Fox, Josiah Fox. G.—H. J. Gardner, Susannah Glover, George Goodman. H.—John Houston, William Houston John Hileman, Hugh Hayr, Abner Hope, Elizabeth Hanycut, Dr. E. W. Harris, Washington Harris, Abner Haggins, Alfred Harris, Silas Huie, James Hadly, Thomas Holton, Archibald Houston, Lydia Houston, Silas Higle, Jacob House. I.—Nicholas Isahower. K.—John Kuler. L.—Christopher Liot, Jonas Love, Christopher Lifler. M.—William M'Graw, Samuel Morrison, William M'Clain, Tobias Misenhimer, John Misenhimer, Capt. M'Calibs, Robert M'Culloch, William Means, James M'Clary, John W. Morgan, Jane Meek, Abraham C. M'Cree, Archibald M'Curdy. P.—Martin Phifer, Martin Penningen, Henry N. Pharr, Benjamin Plunket, John Patterson, William Parks, Nathan Phillips. R.—Joseph Reed, Peter Rumple, E. Ross, David Reese, Francis Ross, Geo. Rose, Carson Rogers. S.—William W. Spears, Philip Shive, Nancy Shinn, Thomas Gilbert A. Spears, Satterwhite & Travis, Michael L. Stinson. T.—Lewis Tucker, George Tucker, Peter Troutman. W.—Samuel Wallace, David Wagister. Y.—Silas Young, Ruth Young. 3wt'50

D. STORKE, *A. P. M.*

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

THE FARMER'S LOT.

Sweet is the Farmer's humble lot,
Unknown to anguish, care and strife,
Happy and peaceful in his cot,
He glides adown the hills of life;
To him that vale is spread in flowers,
And graced with amaranthian bowers,
And pleasure and delight are there,
And dove-eyed joy with laughing air.

How sweet to roam at glittering dawn,
Adown the violet-spangled glade,
A diamond sea on every lawn,
A tuneful choir in every shade;
And fleecy clouds of purple dye,
Flitting athwart the vermeil sky,
And hills in emeraldine vests,
And wrapt in gold their flaming crests.

O! let me ever, ever dwell,
From vice and folly far away,
And roam along the woodland dell,
And tune my rustic roundelays
And when old age with soft decay,
Steals the rose of youth away,
Then let me press the cypress wreath,
And sweetly sleep the sleep of death.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

STANZAS FOR MUSIC.

I saw, while the earth was at rest,
And the curtains of Heaven were glowing,
A breeze full of balm from the west
O'er the face of a sleepy lake blowing;
It ruffled a wave on its shore,
And the stillness to billows was broken;
The gale left it calm as before;—
It slept as if never awoken.

Not thus with the dull tide of life:
One cheek may be furrowed by weeping,
While, free from the breezes of strife,
Another in peace may be sleeping.
The waves once disturbed by the breeze,
Can tranquilly sleep again never,
Till destiny chill it, and freeze
The calm it had broken for ever.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM THE RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Satyrica. Characters and handsome descriptions in Letters, written to several Persons of Quality, by Monsieur De Cyrano Bergerac. Translated from the French, by a person of honor. London, 1658.

The extraordinary productions of the intellectual as well as of the material world, engage our attention by their very eccentricity—it is as much the business of a philosopher to observe the course of the comet, or the wandering star, as of the planet—each, in its degree, contributes to the extension of science. The speculations of the philosopher may be more grave and weighty, but the singular fabrications of the imaginative faculty are of equal use in ascertaining the essential nature of mind. Cyrano Bergerac is a marvellously strange writer—his character, too, was out of the common way. His chief passion appears to have been duelling; and, from the numerous affairs of honor in which he was concerned in the course of a very short life, and the bravery which he displayed on those occasions, he acquired the cognomen of *The Intrepid.* His friend and editor Le Bret, says he was engaged in no less than one hundred duels for his friends, and not one on his own account. Others however say, that, happening to have a nose somewhat awry, whoever was so unfortunate or so rash as to laugh at it, was sure to be called upon to answer its intrepid owner in the field. But however this may be, it is indisputable that Cyrano was a distinguished monomachist and a most eccentric writer. His productions abound with antithetical thoughts and corruscations of wit, pointed, angular and sparkling, as the fragments of a broken pillar of ice when the sun shines upon them. Considering plagiarism as bad as highway robbery, and infinitely worse than manslaughter, it is probable he made it a matter of conscience not to appropriate even his share of the ideas and sentiments common to all men, but formed a resolution of writing like nobody who had preceded him. The present collection was the offspring of his youthful years—the outpouring of virgin fancies—the May of his intellect,

——which from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose:

It is indeed pregnant with all the rank luxuriance of a rich and unturned soil. It displays prodigious vivacity of mind, which, like a burning glass, collects a thousand scattered rays to one point. Let but a thought present itself, and he straight chases it through all its possible turnings and doublings, till he fairly loses himself in the meanderings of his own fancy—his whole soul is animated with the wild spirit of joy—he actually reels with delight. He possessed a singular cast of wit, which surprises us with the most unheard of resemblances—the most novel discordances, but he mingles them, however, with the most exquisite observation of nature, and the most beautiful imaginations—The false, the affected, and the true, alternately and in such rapid succession, as scarcely to be severed, "take the prisoned senses and lap 'em in elysium." Such is the vigor, and such the vagaries, of Cyrano. What we shall extract may be considered as mere sports of fancy—strange things told in a strange way; and we are willing that they should be so considered.

We specially beg the attention of all ladies who have red hair, to our author's ardent vindication of its supremacy.

"Glorious fruit of the essence of the most beautiful visible being! intelligent reflection of the radical fire of nature! image of the sun, the most perfect! I am not so brutish as to mistake for my queen, the daughter of him that my ancestors acknowledged for their God. Athens bemoaned the fall of her crown, in the ruine of Apollo's temple; Rome ceased to command the world, when she denied incense to the light: and Bizantium first began to inslave mankind, when she took for her arms those of the sun's sister: as long as Persia did honor to this universal spirit, for the rays that she held from him, four thousand years could not make old the vigor of her monarchy; but being ready to see his images broken, he took sanctuary in Pequin from the abuses of Babylon.

"A brave head, covered with red hair, is nothing else but the sun in the midst of his rays; or the sun himself is only a great eye, under a red periwig; yet all the world speaks ill of it, because few have the honor to be so. And among a hundred ladies, you shall hardly find one, because they being sent from Heaven to command, it's necessary there should be more subjects than sovereigns. Do we not see, that all things in nature are more or lesse noble, according as they are more or lesse red; amongst the elements, he that contains the most essence, and the least matter or substance, is the fire, because of his color; gold has received of his dye, the honor to reign over the mettalls, and of all the planets, the sun is most considerable, onely because he is most red; the hairy comets that flie up and down the skies, at the death of heroes, are they not the red mustachoes of the Gods, that they pluck off for griefe? Castor and Pollux, those little fires that make seamen foretell the end of a storm, can they be any thing else than the red hairs of Juno, which she, in token of love, sends to Neptune? In fine, had it not been for the desire men had to possesse the fleece of a red sheep, the glory of thirty demy-gods would be in the cradle of those things that never were born. And (a ship being yet but a recent invention) Americus could not have told us that the world hath four partse.—Apollo, Venus, and Love, the fairest divinityes of the pantheon, are crimson red; and Jupiter is brown but by accident, because of the smoak of his thunder, which hath blackt him. But if the examples of mythologie do not satisfie the obstinate, let them consult history. Sampson, whose strength hung at his locks, did he not receive his miraculous energy from the rednesse of his hair? Did not the destinies make the conversation of the empire of Athens, depend upon one red hair of Nisus? And God, would he not have sent the light of faith to the Æthiopians, if he could have found amongst them but one red? One would not doubt of the excellency of those persons, if one considered, that all men that were not made by men, and for whose forming God himself chose and kneaded the substance, were red. Adam, that was created by God's own hand, ought to be the most accomplisht of men—he was red. And all perfect philosophy ought to teach us, that nature which inclines to the most perfection, alwaies endeavors, in forming a man, to make a red one, just as she aspires to make gold by making of mercury, but that she, seldom hits upon it. An archer is not esteemed unskilfull, who letting thirty arrowes flie, but five or six hits the mark. As the best ballanced constitution is that which is between flegmatick and mellancholy, one must needs be very happy, to hit exactly an indivisible point. The flaxen and the black are besides it; that is to say, the fickle and the obstinate; between both is the medium, where wisdom, in favor of red men, hath lodged vertue, so their flesh is much more delicate, their blood more pure, their spirits more clarified, and consequently their intellect more accomplished, because of the mixture of the foure qualities. This is the reason why red men become not so soon grey as those that are black, as if nature were angry and unwilling to destroy that, which she took a pleasure in making. In troth, I seldom see a flaxen head of hair, but I think of a distaff ill periwig'd. But I grant, that fair women when they are young, are pleasing; but as soon as their cheeks begin to grow woolly, would one not think that their flesh divides itself into little threads to make them a beard? I speak not of black beards, for 'tis well known, if the devill weare any, it cannt be but very dark. Since then we must all become slaves to beauty, is it not far better to be deprived of our freedom by golden chains, than by hempen cords, or iron fetters."

THE GRIZZLY BEAR.

From Major Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains.

The Grizzly Bear is widely distinct from any known species of bear, by the essential character of the elongated anterior claws, and rectilinear or slightly arqu ted figure of its facial profile. In general appearance, it may be compared to the Alpine bear, (U. *antos*,) and particularly to the Norwegian variety. The claws, however, of these appear to be of the usual form, and not elongated, and the facial space, included between the eyes, is deeply indented; they also differ in their manners, and climb trees, which the grizzly bear is never known to do.

Lewis and Clark frequently saw and killed these bears, during their celebrated expedition across the continent. They mention one which was nine feet long, from the nose to the tip of the tail. The fore foot of another was 9 inches across, its hind foot eleven and three quarters long, exclusive of the talons, and seven inches wide. The talons of a third were six and one fourth inches long.

They will not always attack even when wounded.

"As they fired, he did not attempt to attack, but fled with a most tremendous roar, and such was its tenacity for life, that although he had five balls passed through his lungs, and five other wounds, he swam more than half across the river to a sand-bar, and survived twenty minutes. He weighed between five and six hundred pounds at least, and measured eight feet seven and a half inches from the nose to the extremity of the hind feet."—*Lewis and Clark.*

One lived two hours, after having been shot through the centre of his lungs, and whilst in this state, he prepared for himself a bed in the earth, two feet deep and five feet long, after running a mile and a half. The fleece and skin were a heavy burden for two men, and the oil amounted to eight gallons.

Another, shot through the heart, ran at his usual pace nearly a quarter of a mile before he fell.

This species, they further inform us, in all its variations of coloring, is called *Hottehost* by the Chopunnish Indians.

These travellers mention another species of bear, which seems to be related to the Alpine bear, and which is most probably a new species. It climbs trees, and is known to the Chopunnish Indians, by the name of *Yackah.*

They also inform us that the copulating season occurs about the 15th of June.

The Indians of the Missouri sometimes go to war in small parties against the grizzly bear, and trophies obtained from his body are highly esteemed and dignify the fortunate individual who obtains them. We saw on the necks of many of their warriors necklaces composed of the long fore claws, separated from the foot, tastefully arranged in a radiating manner; and one of the band of Pawnee warriors that encountered a detachment of our party near the Konza village, was ornamented with the entire skin of the fore foot with the claws remaining on it, suspended upon his breast.

It is not a little remarkable, that the grizzly bear, which was mentioned at a very early period by Lahanton, subsequently by several writers, is not, even at this day, established in the zoological works, as a very distinct species; that it is perfectly distinct from any described species, our description will prove. From the concurrent testimony of those who have seen it in its native haunts, and who have had an opportunity of observing its manners, it is, without doubt, the most daring and truly formidable animal, that exists in the United States. He frequently pursues and attacks hunters, and no animal, whose swiftness or art is not superior to his, can evade him. He kills the bison, and drags the ponderous carcase to a distance to devour him at his leisure, as the calls of hunger may influence him.

The grizzly bear is not exclusively carniverous, as has by some persons been imagined, but, also, and perhaps in a still greater degree, derives nourishment from vegetables, both fruits and roots; the latter he digs up by means of his long fore claws.

That they formerly inhabited the Atlantic States, and that they were then equally formidable to the Indians, we have some foundation for belief, in the tradition of the Delaware Indians, respecting the Big Naked Bear, the last one of which they believe formerly existed east of the Hudson river, and which Mr. Heckwelder assures us, is often arrayed by the Indians before the minds of their crying children, to frighten them to quietness.

Governor Clinton in the notes appended to his learned *Introductory Discourses*, says "Dixon, the Indian trader, told a friend of mine that this animal had been seen fourteen feet long; notwithstanding its ferocity, it has been sometimes domesticated, and that an Indian belonging to a tribe on the head waters of the Mississippi, had one in a reclaimed state, which he sportively directed to go into a canoe, belonging to another tribe of Indians, then about returning from a visit; the bear obeyed, and was struck by an Indian; being considered as one of the family, this was deemed an insult, was resented accordingly, and produced a war between these nations."

A half grown specimen was kept chained in the yard of the Missouri Fur Company, near Engineer Cantonment, last winter; he was fed chiefly on vegetable food, as it was observed that he became furious when too plentifully supplied with animal fare. He was in constant motion during the greater part of the day, pacing backward and forward, to the extent of his chain. His attendants ventured to play with him, though always in a reserved manner, fearful of trusting him too far, or placing themselves absolutely within his grasp; he several times broke lose from his chain, on which occasion he would manifest the utmost joy, running about the yard in every direction, rearing up his hind feet and capering about. I was present at one of these exhibitions; the squaws and children belonging to the establishment ran precipitately to their huts, and closed their doors; he appeared much delighted with his temporary freedom; he ran to the dogs which were straying about the yards, but they avoided him. In his round he came to me, and rearing up, placed his paws on my breast; wishing to rid myself of so rough a play fellow, I turned him round, upon which he ran down the bank of the river, plunged into the water, and swam about for some time.

Mr. John Dougherty had several narrow escapes from the grizzly bear He was once hunting with a companion, on one of the upper tributaries of the Missouri; he heard the report of his companion's rifle, and looking round, he beheld him at a little distance endeavoring to escape from one of these bears, which he had wounded as it was advancing upon him. Mr. Dougherty, attentive only to the preservation of his friend, immediately hastened to divert the attention and pursuit of the bear to himself, and arrived within rifle shot distance, just in time to effect his generous object: he lodged his ball in the animal, and was obliged to fly in his turn, whilst his friend, relieved from imminent danger, prepared for another onset, by charging his piece, with which he again wounded the bear, and relieved Mr. Dougherty from pursuit. In this most hazardous encounter, neither of them were injured, but the bear was fortunately destroyed.

Several hunters were pursued by a grizzly bear, that gained rapidly upon them, a boy belonging to the party, possessed less speed than his companions, seeing the bear at his heels, fell with his face to the soil; the bear reared up on his feet over the boy, looked down for a moment upon him, then bounded over him in pursuit of the fugitives.

A hunter just arrived from a solitary excursion to the Qui Court River, informed me at Engineer Cantonment, that going one morning to examine his traps, he was pursued by a bear, and had merely time to get into a small tree, when the bear passed beneath him, and without halting, or even looking up, passed on at the same pace.

Another hunter received a blow from the fore paw of one of these animals, which destroyed his eye and cheek bone.

In proof of the great muscular power with which the animal is endowed, a circumstance related to us by Mr. John Dougherty, may be stated. He shot down a bison, and leaving the carcase, went to obtain assistance to butcher it, but was surprised on his return to find that it had been dragged entire to a considerable distance, by one of these bears, and was now lodged in a concavity of the earth, which the animal had scooped out for its reception.

Notwithstanding the formidable character of this bear, we have not made use of any precautions against their attacks, and although they have been several times prowling about us in the night, they have not evinced any disposition to attack us at that season.

They appear to be more readily intimidated by the voice, than by the appearance of man.

ON DRUNKENNESS.

No reputation, no wisdom, nor hardly any worth, will secure a man against drunkenness. This sin is found in the cottage, and the palace; in the study of the philosopher, and in the sacred desk; in the hall of the council, and on the bench of justice: and contrary to what would seem the dictates of nature, as well as delicacy, in the female sex; even in instances, where distinction, understanding, amiableness and refinement, would appear to forbid even the suspicion. In most, if not all of these cases, the evil creeps insensibly on the unhappy subject; and overcomes him before he is aware.—A prime object to be here regarded, is therefore *to keep the danger always before our eyes.* We are ever to feel that we ourselves are in danger; and to consider a habitual and lively dread of it as our best safety. We are to form also, vigorous and standing resolutions that we will not be overcome. These we are invariably to form in the fear of God; with a solemn recollection of his presence; with a humble dependence on Him to bless us; and with fervent supplications of his blessing. To strengthen our resolutions, and keep our fears awake, we are to mark the miserable victims of the sin with anxiety and terror; to regard the sin itself as *the highway to Hell!* and to realize, that in yielding to it we seal our own reprobation.

To all this conduct motives can never be wanting. Multitudes of the highest import, and the most commanding efficacy, have been already suggested in the progress of this discourse. Every heart which is not formed of adamant, must feel its force. Nothing pleads for it except the mere appetite of strong drink; an appetite, usually unnatural, and created by casual indulgence. All things else in heaven, and in earth, exclaim against it with a single voice. Our health, our reputation, our safety, our reason, our usefulness, our lives, our souls, our families and our friends, in solemn and affecting union urge, entreat, and persuade us to abstain. God commands: Christ solicits; the spirit of grace influences us to abstain; Angels and glorified Saints behold our conduct with such anxiety and alarm, as happy beings can feel; and watch and hope to see our escape. The Law with a terrible voice thunders in our ears that dreadful denunciation,—"Drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God." Even hell itself, hostile as it is to our salvation, follows the rest of the Universe; and in spite of its own malevolence, subjoins its dreadful admonition, by marshaling before us the innumerable host of wretches this sin has driven to its mansions of despair. Who, that does not already sleep the sleep of death, can refuse to hear, awake and live.—*Dwight's Theology.*